(b) 45Type-I flats for Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Pool have been completed and released recently for allotment. The remaining quarters are yet to be completed. They will be released for allotment in stages as they are completed.

(c) No revenue loss to Government will be caused as the flats are being released for allotment as soon as they are ready.

(d) Allotment of flats can start only after they are ready in all respects and are released for allotment.

Purification of saline and polluted water

*370. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technology for converting saline or brackish and polluted water into drinking water has been developed, if so, whether such a technology is comercially viable;

(b) if so, whether any such plants have been established in the coastal regions of Saurashtra and North Gujarat, if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether these plants use the process of reverse osmosis, if so, what are the details of this process including the capital cost of such plant, and the power required for conversion of 10,000 litre of saline water;

(d) whether Munigappa Chettiar Research Centre, Madras have put up such plants, if so, what are the details of their performance;

(e) whether the Government of Gujarat have sought any technical or financial assistance for such projects; and

(f) if so, what are the details thereof and what action the Central Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Two technologies, namely, (i) Reverse Osmosis and (ii) Electrodialysis have been developed for converting saline and brackish water into drinking water. The commercial viability of these is yet to be fully determined.

(b) As a part of a pilot study an Electrodialysis plant in Adalsar village and a Reverse Osmosis plant in Malika village of Gujarat have been installed.

(c) The plant at Malika village uses the Reverse Osmosis process. This plant has been fabricated by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. The average power required to convert 10 kilo litres of saline water is about 32 kilowatt hours.

(d) Information on this point is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) and (f) The pilot plants have been set up as Research Projects with assistance from Government of India. This Ministry provides funds for the full cost of the plant. Other expenditure like civil works, operation and maintenance cost are borne by the State Government. Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board requested for installation of four additional units in November, 1984. It was decided that additional units need not be installed till the evaluation of the functioning of existing unit is completed.

However, Ministry of Agriculture approve an expenditure of Rs. 106 lakhs for Reverse Osmosis plants under the Scarcity Relief Master Plan for Gujarat in 1985-86.

Expansion of Barauni Fertilizer Plant

*371. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI SURAJ PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had planned to expand/revamp Barauni Fertilizer Plant during the last three years;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and